

Oregon Daily Emerald

University of Oregon, Eugene

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The Emerald's Creed for Oregon

"... There is always the human temptation to
forget that the erection of buildings, the formulation of
new curricula, the expansion of departments, the crea-
tion of new functions, and similar routine duties of
the administration are but means to an end. There is
always a glowing sense of satisfaction in the natural
impulse for expansion. This frequently leads to regard-
ing achievements as ends in themselves, whereas the
truth is that these various appearances of growth and
achievement can be justified only in so far as they
make substantial contribution to the ultimate ob-
jectives of education: ... providing adequate spiritual
and intellectual training for youth of today—the citi-
zenship of tomorrow."

"... The University should be a place where
classroom experiences and faculty contacts should stimu-
late and train youth for the most effective use of all
the resources with which nature has endowed them. Dif-
ficult and challenging problems should be given them
and world in which they are to live, must be given them
to solve. They must be taught under the expert
supervision of instructors to approach the solution of
these problems in a workmanlike way, with a dis-
ciplined intellect, with a reasonable command of the
techniques that are involved, with a high sense of in-
tellectual adventure, and with a genuine devotion to the
ideals of intellectual integrity." ... From the Biennial
Report of the University of Oregon for 1931-32.

The American people cannot be too careful in
guarding the freedom of speech and of the press
against curtailment as to the discussion of public
affairs and the character and conduct of public
men.

TOO GOOD TO LOSE

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION has
warned Dr. A. R. Moore that he may not be
guaranteed his position at the state college upon
his return, if he accepts a recent offer of the Japanese
Imperial university. The offer comes from the
Rockefeller foundation for medical research and
would necessitate his absence for a period of
approximately two years.

Even if for purposes of economy, the board's
attitude appears to lack of foresight. The honor
bestowed upon Dr. Moore by the Rockefeller foun-
dation should not only assure his re-employment,
but at a greater salary. Few Oregon professors
have attained such international recognition.

It has been our boast at Oregon, and with a
great deal of justification, that we have expended
the money allotted to us by the state board, not on
soulless buildings, but upon men; teachers of note
who have given to our students the intangible
values that are not reflected by million dollar stadi-
ums. Upon this policy we have based our claim
as a leading educational institution.

At Oregon we have many men of outstanding
reputation. Some of them are national authorities
on special branches of their fields. Some are
authors of textbooks in use at many universities
and colleges. Others are known because of their
professional ability and the example of their per-
sonalities. The names of Dr. James H. Gilbert,
Wayne L. Morse, and George Rebec are known to
practically every Oregon student. Their contribu-
tions are recognized and their positions assured.

But there are many others. Many who are not
generally known to the student body because of the
specialization of their teaching. Off-hand we can
think of the names of: Jewel, Sheldon, Erb, Morris,
Casteel, Allen, Shinn, Smith, Boyer, Parsons, Turn-
bull, Stetson, Morrisette, Howe, Conklin, Jameson,
and Fish, who are respected by their contempor-
aries at other colleges, and who have achieved
more than parrot-like pedagogical success.

Probably a small university like Oregon, with
the limitations of state financing based upon the
political whims of pork barrel legislation, can not
always retain its better men. We have had con-
siderable success in spite of the competition of
larger universities.

But we have watched with an acute sense of
loss the resignation of such outstanding men as Dr.
Arnold Bennett Hall, Dean David E. Faville, and
Dr. Clarence W. Spears. Possibly no matter what
our policy had been, we would have been unable to
keep them. But we petition the State Board of
Education not to make the problem more difficult
by discouraging independent and international re-
search.

THE EXACT CHANGES

THERE seems to be some misconception as to
the exact nature of the changes which the
Emerald proposes for Oregon's student govern-
ment. Perhaps that is partially our fault, so we
will take this opportunity to clarify any misunder-
standing that exists.

Contrary to the belief of a considerable num-
ber of students, this paper does not propose to turn
over completely the managing of A. S. U. O. affairs
to the faculty. It rather proposes to get the ben-
efit and advantage of mature and experienced fac-
ulty judgment in determining major policies, espe-
cially those which involve finances.

Briefly the Emerald's plan is this:

1. A faculty committee with legislative power,

on which will sit at least TWO STUDENTS from
the student parliament.

2. A student parliament on which all groups are
represented; this group to have VETO POWER
over faculty decisions.

3. Joint committees, composed of BOTH FAC-
ULTY AND STUDENTS, to investigate special
functions, such as athletics, music, etc.

4. The student parliament entirely independent
of faculty interference, and no student officer per-
mitted to be removed from his post without a vote
of the student body.

Of course, that is the plan rather roughly, and
there are numerous changes to be made before it
can be submitted to the students.

There is this to bear in mind in judging it. At
present a majority of the students here are not
included prominently in the management of A. S.
U. O. affairs. The offices and appointments are in
the hands of a select group. A student parliament
would give a greater number of students an oppor-
tunity to participate, and would place a greater
premium on ability and competency in qualifying
for office. Popularity would cease to be a major
requisite, if each parliamentary delegate were
chosen by his own living organization or honorary.
Generally a man's friends realize his strong and
weak points better than those who've been told he's
a great guy by vociferous campaign managers. Also
it would virtually eliminate alumni manage-
ment in student affairs, a trend that is literally
unanimous throughout the nation at present.

The details of the new plan have not been
worked out completely as yet, but within this term
it is hoped that the entire proposal will be in more
concrete form.

A FRIEND OF OREGON

A faithful friend is better than gold.—Burton.

MORE conclusively than ever before, we of the
University and the people of the state can
realize the true calibre of the man who headed
this school from 1926 to 1932. No one, not even
his bitterest enemies, ever can say with impunity
that Dr. Arnold Bennett Hall is not one of Oregon's
staunchest allies and supporters. The far-reaching
advantage of his loyal cooperation was felt again
last week when the Carnegie corporation announced
an additional \$15,400 donation to this school's art
research fund. It was largely through Dr. Hall's
efforts and influence that the grant was obtained.

On innumerable occasions in the past Dr. Hall
was instrumental in securing foundation gifts ag-
gregating almost \$1,500,000, but none of these more
clearly indicate his lofty principles and high ideals
than the relatively small donation received last
week. Dr. Hall is no longer a part of Oregon's
educational system. He left this state unheralded
and his passing was mourned only by those few
who appreciated his sterling qualities. He departed,
forgotten and, in a large measure, unthanked. Yet,
he still devotes his time and energy to helping this
institution.

Oregon did not have to ask Dr. Hall to assist in
obtaining the Carnegie corporation grant. He vol-
unteered his services and performed them quietly
and efficiently. The current reluctance of this
state to give higher education adequate support has
turned the eyes of the big eastern foundations away
from Oregon, so it is not unlikely that it took con-
siderable endeavor on Dr. Hall's part to convince
the Carnegie people of the advisability of extending
the donation at this time.

The \$15,400 gift is important to Oregon's art
research program, but it will have served a far
worthier purpose if the manner in which it was ob-
tained can convince the people of this common-
wealth of the capabilities and qualities of Dr. Ar-
nold Bennett Hall. He was little understood by the
citizenry of Oregon. His abstract comment on
ideals and principles was a foreign language to the
farmer behind the plow and the layman in the
street. They desired to hear of higher learning in
concrete terms. Yet, one of our highest ambitions
is that this state someday will realize the fulfill-
ment of Arnold Bennett Hall's educational hopes.

When that hour comes, Oregon will be a leader
among leaders in the advancement of higher learn-
ing.

Who's Who

SEVENTEEN members of the University of Ore-
gon personnel are included in the latest edition
of "Who's Who in America." They are headed by
William Jasper Kerr, chancellor of the state's sys-
tem of higher education. Others are Eric W. Allen,
Valentine C. Boyer, Timothy Cloran, Edmund S.
Conklin, Burchard W. DeBusk, Edgar E. DeCou,
James H. Gilbert, Herbert Crombie Howe, Philip A.
Packard, George Rebec, Friedrich G. G. Schmidt,
Henry D. Sheldon, Orin F. Stafford, Gertrude B.
Warner, and James R. Jewell. This does not in-
clude members of the medical school faculty.

The sketches of Kerr and Allen follow. Others
will be published in an early edition of the Emerald:
Kerr, William Jasper, college pres.; b. Richmond,
Utah, Nov. 17, 1863; s. Robert Marion and Nancy
J. (Rawlins) K.; student, U. of Utah, 1882-85; Cor-
nell, 1890-91; and summers, 1891, 92, 93; m. Leonora
Hamilton, of Salt Lake City, July 8, 1885. Taught
sch. Smithfield, Utah, 1885-87; del. Const. Convs.,
Salt Lake City, 1887, 1890; instr. physiology, geology
and physics, 1887-88; instr. mathematics, 1888-
90, 1891-92; Brigham Young Coll., 1892-94; pres.
Brigham Young Coll., 1894-1900; pres. Utah State
Agri. Coll., 1900-07; pres. Ore. State Agri. Coll.,
since 1907. Vice-pres. Northwestern Portland Ce-
ment Co. Presbyterian. Mason (33°). First v. p.
Land Grant Coll. Assn., 1909-10; pres., 1910-11;
men N. E. A. (v. p. 1909-10), Nat. Council Edn.,
A. A. A. S. Active mem. in Ore. of Grand Council,
Order of DeMolay. Home: Eugene, Oregon.

Allen, Eric William, univ. prof.; b. Appleton,
Wis., Apr. 5, 1879; s. William Judge and Josephine
Plympton (Smith) A.; A. B., U. of Wis., 1901; stu-
dent law dept. same univ.; m. Ida (Sally) Elliot of
Greeley, Colo., Jan. 1, 1906; children—John Elliot,
Robert Kimball, Elizabeth, Eric W. Jr. Prin., high
sch., La Junta, Colo., 1904; with Seattle Post-Intelli-
gencer and other newspapers, and mgr. Seattle En-
graving Co., 1905-12; initiated Dept. of Journalism,
same univ., head Dept. of Journalism, U. of Calif.,
summers 1917-26; mgr. Univ. Press, U. of Ore.;
"Oregon Exchanges," monthly, 1916-20. At Presidio
Milit. Training Camp, 1918; chief of staff, Ore.
State Training Camps, 1918. Mem. Nat. Assn.
Schs. and Depts. of Journalism (pres. 1923 and
1930). Am. Assn. Teachers of Journalism, North-
western Assn. Teachers of Journalism (ex-pres.),
Am. Assn. Univ. Prof., Delta Upsilon, Sigma Delta
Chi. (hon. nat. pres., 1925). Unitarian. Clubs:
University (Portland, Ore.), Faculty (Eugene). Au-
thor: Printing for the Journalist, 1927. Home: Birch
Lane, Fairmount, Eugene, Oregon.

A Back Number

By KEN FERGUSON



A Message to Garcia

This is one of a series of articles to which outstanding members of
Oregon's higher educational system are contributing. Another will be
published in the next issue of the Emerald.

By JOHN L. CASTELL

(Head of the Speech Department)

EVEN before the crow of the
Technocrats awoke the hen
coop to clatter, technical methods
promised to give us a larger part
of our time for leisure. Possibly
we did not expect to find ourselves
relieved of both the necessity and
the chance for work as many peo-
ple do now. But we have hoped
for less work and more play so
that life would be less dull.

Our traditional attitudes toward
work and leisure have seemed
somewhat paradoxical. To work
has been virtuous, to enjoy leisure
sinful; and yet people have worked
hard in the hope of gaining more
leisure. The puritanic and the pio-
neer strains in our heritage may
be responsible in part for these at-
titudes. To be a hard worker in
the "early days" elevated a man
to a seat of high respect; to be a
loafer sometimes elevated him to a
seat in the stocks.

Now our technical progress (as
some call it) seems to be replac-
ing this paradox of attitudes with
another paradox of consequences.
Hard work becomes unnecessary,
leisure abundant; but we are los-
ing some of the positive values of
hard work, and we are puzzled to
know what to do with our leisure
time. This change has been accel-
erated through the intrusion of
the machine into both the fields
of work and of recreation. The
machine does our work; it comes
near to doing much of our play. In
both spheres we seem more and
more superfluous except as con-
sumers. We must eat, wear, or
break all the consumers' "goods";
we can; and in our spare time,
read, hear, see, and attend such
quantities of leisure stuffing
goods as to make a year in a sanita-
rium seem a thing devoutly to be
wished for.

Our trouble may arise in part
from the notion that work and
play are opposites. The "grind"
and the "sneeze" lie at the anti-
podes of experience. No doubt,
much of the work human beings
have had to do in the past was
nothing but slavery. Some tasks
of drudgery are still with us—
dishwashing, for one. Ditch-dig-
ging may soon become a lost art
and coal-mining a mere stroll
through the Mammoth Cave, but
except for the aid of a few ele-
mentary gadgets at the sink, hash-
slingers at boarding houses and
co-eds who will marry, go on
scrubbing pans, and scraping old
potatoes from the china plates
much the same as did the flunkies
at the feast of Belshazzar.

No one can be accused of philo-
sophical superficiality if he argues
that a dance, a movie, or an hour
with College Humor (allowing for
four readings) is only a humane
compensation for these tasks of
drudgery. But at the same time
the machine has been releasing us
from drudgery, it has taken from
us the opportunities for doing
work that is satisfying and crea-
tive.

The handicrafts will soon have
disappeared except for work of a
few Indians at their looms and
pots, or remote mountaineers carv-
ing cherrywood trinkets for recreat-
ing tourists. The butcher, the baker,
the candlestick maker, and the
blacksmith and the cook have been
supplemented by the machine in

the interests of efficiency. Per-
haps society generally is to gain
more by using the machine than
the services of the craftsman.

But these occupations in the
past have provided an outlet for
something of a creative, or at
least, a constructive power. I re-
member a blacksmith whose skill
in fitting a shoe to the foot of a
lame horse was little less than
genius. To say that this man may
be better off today changing tires
in a repair shop for eight hours,
and sitting two hours through a
showing of "Illicit Love," may be
satisfactory as an account of the
way he can spend his time, but it
does not explain how he is going
to exercise the constructive skill
for which he once found an out-
let.

To the artist or the creator,
whether in painting, letters, re-
search, thought, or cooking, work
and play are not opposites. They
are the same full use of energies
and talents. The release from la-
bor given us by the machine may
free many geniuses from a hum-
drum job and allow them to rise
to high creative work. But many
a butcher who is an artist at dress-
ing a hog carcass, can never do
more in "Aida" than carry a spear.
What creative outlets are these
people to find in a technical world
—and these people are most of us?

Assault and Battery

by Parks Hitchcock

THE STORY is going the rounds
of the student in the English
class who wanted to know whether
the Evermanns Library was
located in Condon or in the old
library. Well, we couldn't be
sure of either, but he might ask.

We wonder if it is coincidental
that the day after the Alpha Phi
singing cup all their plas-
ter fell in. Harry Handball says
that now the girls can raise the
roof.

We have been told that Jimmy
Gilbert is bragging because his
grade average was lower than
that of James (Stiffy) Barnett.
Well, after all, the dean might try
singing, "Down With McGinty at
the Bottom of the Class," or some
such appropriate ditty.

A friend of ours tells us that
Cliff Gregor, journalism flash,
has received a blessed event (with
benefit of clergy, of course) in the
person of an eight-pound son, John
Clifford Jr. Well, veni, vidi, vici,
Cliff.

The Oregon State Barometer
declares with characteristic pre-
cision that 9,022 pounds of brun-
ettes attended the Technocracy
Shuffle, while only 7,837 pounds of
blondes rated. Our friend, Cokey
Cola, who claims he knows the
girls at our sister college pretty
well, wants to know who the ex-
tra brunette was.

Which all reminds us that here
it is February and almost time
to write Aunt Minnie thanking
her for those "darling socks" that
came for Christmas.

While we're at it we're going
to write a lot of letters. We're

going to write to the state legis-
lature asking them to pass a bill
suppressing people who stay awake
in classes, and we're going to
write to the Daughters of the
American Revolution asking them
to make sure that no more Social-
ists get to speak in this town.

And then there's that letter to
Oscar J. Frame, president of the
National Fire-arms and Ex-
plosives Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.,
thanking him for the good work
he's done and asking for his cata-
logue. Handy.

ON THE POLICE BLOTTER:
Steve Kahn, Dave Wilson, and
Newt Smith, the Monday morning
technocrats, discussing the econ-
omic situation. . . . Bob Fergu-
son bragging about his "power"
... Virgil Larsen trying to sell
McClure hall to some freshman
... Nancy Suomela looking for
publicity on the Dime Crawl . . .
Lawyer Leedy strolling.

promenade

by carol hurlburt

"Always put up a bold front.
Try and look as if you had a mil-
lion dollars," so said a woman
whom I knew not only figuratively,
but literally, had hardly a red
cent to her name. Once upon a
time she had been almost fabu-
lously wealthy . . . the daughter
of a multi-millionaire, who met
bankruptcy suddenly.

The first time I saw her she
was wearing an evening gown of
black with a long rope of pearls
wound around her throat. She was
tall, regal, and her features still
held the stamp of beauty. The
dress she wore was no longer par-
ticularly stylish, and it looked
somewhat worn, but the lines
were good and she wore it as if
she had been appearing at the
court of St. James.

"Another time I saw her as she
set off to a very smart luncheon
with very smart people. She was
worried for fear her clothes
wouldn't be adequate to the situa-
tion, for her leopard jacket was
years old. It was a smart little
jacket, however, savage and flam-
boyant, lined with bright green
flannel, and she wore a little green
wool turban pulled down over one
eye.

"When you buy your trousseau,"
she said, "spend most of your
money on negligees, evening
gowns, and furs. They last and
are good for years, while a suit
or a coat is soon out of style."

I tell all of this because it is
applicable to the present depres-
sion, in which most of us are poor
but still proud. Know ye, it is no
longer fashionable to talk about
the crisis, to tell your friends and
acquaintances that you are poverty
stricken, and to walk through life
looking as if you had no more
than the price of a small lemon
cake in your pocket. Neither is
it good psychology. Talk quality
and aim high by trying to appear
as though you owned the Bank of
England. It's smart.

One of the most startling mani-
festations of this trend as mani-
fested in the world of fashion is
the throwing of costume jewelry
into the discard. The only kind of
inexpensive jewelry which is real-
ly de rigueur nowadays is that
fashioned from metal, which is
especially good when made into
wieldy barbaric bracelets.

Thumbing through the pages of
fashion magazines, one sees that

the femme du monde wears no
jewelry whatsoever except an oc-
casional piece of the real thing.
She never wears ear-rings except
in the evening, and then only if
they especially add to her cos-
tume.

In her last showing, Chanel did
a startling thing by setting real
diamonds in crude settings, set-
tings that resembled those of stage
jewelry. These diamonds, which
have the flashing cut of pre-war
days, were used for head-dresses
of various kinds. Whether or not
these breath-taking head-dresses
are accepted remains to be seen.
If they are, they will undoubtedly
be copied in imitation stones.

We Select for Promenade: di-
minutive Iris Davis, because she
was singularly striking at the Phi
Psi dance Saturday evening in a
starkly white evening gown, cut
with wide bands over the shoulder
to end in a low backed decollet-
age. These bands are edged with
tiny glittering sequins.

Questionnaire

By BARNEY CLARK

GEORGE REBEC, dean of the
graduate school, submits the
following questions as a means of
throwing light on the state of stu-
dent ideas. They are to be an-
swered by a simple yes or no, yet
the answer will reveal a good deal
of the student's character. It is
impossible to furnish the correct
answers to the questions, as they
are controversial; so it is up to the
individual to determine which
may appear to him to be correct.
The questions follow:

1. That man is educated who is
adjusted to the life of society in
its actual concerns and processes,
with a frank and distinct empha-
sis on the man's economic voca-
tion. Yes or no?

2. American democratic culture
is not much interested in religions
which busy themselves with eter-
nity and the other world, or philo-
sophies seeking the "absolutely
real," or an art or literature of
the high-alto classical variety;
American democratic culture must
keep close to the common lot,
and the common experiences. Do you
agree?

3. The kind of mathematics,
physics, chemistry, and biology
that should be taught young Amer-
icans is that which lies close to the
life they have to lead. Yes or no?

4. The topics in history which
educate are those which illuminate
the present; history as archaeol-
ogy does not educate. Yes or no?

5. The social science which the
educated American of tomorrow
wants is not that which discusses
abstract and ideal politics, or even
studies too anxiously the frame-
work of our own government, but
that which enlightens him concern-
ing the immigration question,
lawlessness as a national phenom-
enon, the actual working of probi-
tation, the reason for the malad-
justment between production and
distribution in our capitalistic so-
ciety, etc. Yes or no?

6. The literature courses should
have a lot less of English litera-
ture, including even Shakespeare
and the great poets, and still less
of Dante and Virgil and Homer,
and all the rest of the high-toned,
far-away classics, and a lot more
of our own American literature,
and the latter brought pretty near
to date. Yes or no?

7. The common sense goal of
education is to reconcile Success
with Service. Are you satisfied?

Washington Bystander . .

By KIRKE SIMPSON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—(AP)—
Between the lines of the
Glass-Long clash in the senate dur-
ing the bank bill filibuster is mat-
ter strongly suggesting the doughty
little Virginia veteran looms as
Roosevelt's choice for secretary of
the treasury.

Senator Glass, at least, and one
or two other democratic senators
known to be in close intimacy with
the president-elect and his advisers,
do not regard the door as
closed to his acceptance.

What happened to bring all this
about was that Glass, replying to
something Long had said earlier
which implied that Long's permis-
sion might be necessary before
Glass could again hold the treas-
ury portfolio, thundered that all
the king's horses and all the king's
men could not drag him into seek-
ing cabinet distinction in such cir-
cumstances.

Presumably the implication of
the Long remark, as Glass saw it,
was that of a fight against his
confirmation should be appointed

A Decade Ago

From Daily Emerald
January 31, 1923

From Daily Emerald
Welcome Preppers!
More than 50 high schools of
Oregon will be represented in the
high school conference which will
meet here on Friday and Saturday
of this week.

'Nother Phi Bete
Dr. Prince L. Campbell, presi-
dent of the University, was yester-
day elected to honorary mem-
bership of Phi Beta Kappa by a
unanimous vote of a preliminary
organization which will arrange
for the installation of a new chap-
ter on the campus this spring.

Prepare for Inspection
Legislators from the state house
will arrive on the campus at 11
o'clock today to make their biennial
inspection of the University.
Among the places to be inspected
will be the new Journalism and
Arts buildings, which will replace
those destroyed by fire last July
and which are now nearly complet-
ed.

Pay Income Taxes?
An editorial today says that stu-
dents on the campus earned \$10,-
000 during the fall term.

Men Ahead a Head
Registration for winter term
shows a total of 2000 students in
attendance. There are 140 more
men attending school than women.

Letters to the Editor

All "Letters to the Editor" must bear
either the signature or initials of the
writer, the former being preferred. Be-
cause of space limitations, the editor
reserves the right to withhold such
communications as he sees fit. All let-
ters should be concise and to the point.
The editor of the Emerald solicits opin-
ions and constructive criticism from
the members of the student body.

The College Yell?

To the Editor of the Emerald:
Sir: Have just finished reading
Prof. Thacher's interesting and
delightful brochure on the passing
of a dear old custom—truly song
is sweet. Without criticizing the
professor for having neglected to
mention "Sweet Adeline," "Down
Where the Cotton Blossoms Grow,"
"In the Evening by the Moon-
light